

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.
On and after November 12, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sunday's excepted) as follows:

Arrive at Louisville.....	7:03 A. M.	3:13 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville.....	10:30 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville.....	7:00 A. M.	4:45 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville.....	5:33 P. M.	6:45 A. M.
Accommodation for Louisville.....	4:25 A. M.	
Arrive at Louisville.....	8:15 A. M.	
Leave Louisville.....	7:00 P. M.	
Arrive at Frankfort.....	8:05 P. M.	

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harrisburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily)..... 8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mills.

First Louisville and Western mill closes at..... 6:39 A. M.
First Lexington Cincinnati and Eastern mill closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mill closes at..... 2:45 P. M.
Second Lexington Cincinnati and Eastern mill closes at..... 6:45 P. M.
Danville mill closes at..... 9:45 A. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mill closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Brilliant and Other Villages mill closes at..... 7:30 A. M.
Office of Elkhorn, Great Crosses, and White Sulphur mill closes at..... 9:00 A. M.
Mills open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
JAMES G. HAYCOTT, P. M.

(From the Paper of the Period.)

A FISH STORY.

In the Chesapeake and her tributary streams, Where broadening out to the bay they come, And the great fresh waters meet the brine, There swims a fish that is called the drum— A fish of wonderful beauty and force, That bites like a steel trap and pulls like a horse. He is heavy of girth at the dorsal fin, And tapering downward keen and thin; Long as a salmon, if not so stout, And springy and swift as the mountain trout; For often at night, in a sportive mood, He comes to the brim of the moonlight flood, And tosses a glittering curve aloft, Like the silver bow of the God—then soft plashes deliciously back in the spray, And tremulous circles go spreading away.

Down by the marge of the York's broad stream,

An old darkey lived, of the ancient regime. His laugh was loud, though his lot was low; He loved his old master, and hated his hoe. Small and meagre was this Old Ned, For many long winters had frosted his head.

And bated his force and vigor;

But, though his wool all white had become, And his face wrinkled up like a wash-woman's thumb;

And his back was bent, he was thought by some

A remarkably bold old nigger.

But he suffered, he said, from a steady attack of misery in his head and pain in his back," Till his old master gave him "his time to his self."

And the toil-worn old bondsman was laid on the shelf.

Happy old Edward! his labor was done, With nothing to do but sit in the sun, And to follow his darling wish Of playing his fiddle and catching his fish. He had earned his play-time with labor long, And so like the other Old Ned in the song, He laid down the shovel and the hoe, And caught up the fiddle and the bow.

Now I cannot say

That his style of play

Would suit the *solas* of the present day;

For the *tours de force* of the great Paganini

Never could favor in "Old Virginia."

He never played a tune that "went slow,"

For he perfectly scorned an *adagio*;

But, with eyes half closed and a time-beating toe,

His elbow squared, and his resinous bow

Not going up high nor going down low,

But sawing quite steadily just in the middle,

He played by the rule

Of the strictest school

Of the old-fashioned plantation nigger-fiddle.

It happened Old Ned went fishing one day,

And out on the canoe,

He carried his fiddle along to play.

Long he fished with his nicest art;

There came not a nibble to gladden his heart;

So he tied his line to his ankle tight,

To be ready to haul if a fish should bite,

And seized his fiddle. So sweet did he play,

That the waves leaped up in a laugh of spray,

And dimpled and sparkled as if to move,

To invisible water nymphs dancing above.

But slower and slower drew the bow,

And soft grew the music, soft and low;

The lids fell wearily over the eyes,

The bow-arm stopped, and the melodies;

The last strain melted along the deep;

And Ned, the old fisherman, sunk to sleep.

Just then, a huge drum, sent thither by fate,

Caught a passing gleam of the tempting bait,

And darted upon it with greedy mouth,

And ran the hook in his upper jaw,

One terrible jerk of wrath and dread

From the wounded fish as he sped

With a strength by rage made doubled,

And into the water went Old Ned—

No time for any "last words" to be said,

For the waves settled placidly over his head,

And his last remark was a bubble.

Let us veil the struggle beneath the brine

Of the darting fish and tangling line.

The battle, of course, was a short one, since

Old Ned, not gifted with gills or fins,

And down in the deep, was as much out of place.

As a mermaid would be in a trotting-race;

And motionless soon at the bottom he lay,

As mute as the fiddle that floated away.

They were washed ashore by the heaving tide,

And the fisherman found them side by side,

In a common death, and together bound—

So looped and tangled together.

That their fate was involved in the dark mystery.

Of which was the catcher and which the catcher;

For the fish was hooked hard and fast by the gill.

And the darkey was lassoed around the heel,

And each had died by the other.

And the fisherman thought it would never be known,

After all their thinking and figuring,

Whether the nigger-a-fishing had gone,

Or the fish had gone-a-flogging!

The two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great occurs on June 11th, 1872, and the Russians intend to open a great polytechnic exhibition in Moscow on that day. All nations are invited to contribute. The Russian Steam Trading and Navigation Company will forward goods, freight free, and the railroads will carry at reduced rates goods intended for the exhibition.

The Patagonians and their Infants.

Their superstition makes them regard as divinities all phenomenal children, principally such as are born with a larger number of fingers or toes than is natural to them. According to their belief, it is a presage of great happiness for their family. As to those that are altogether deformed—such cases are very rare—or whose constitution does not appear to fit them for the kind of life they would have to lead, they make way with them, either by breaking their limbs or smothering them; then they carry them to a distance and abandon them, without burial, to the wild dogs and birds of prey. If the innocent little creature is considered worthy to live, it becomes from that instant the object of the whole love of its parents, who, if necessary, will submit themselves to the greatest privations to satisfy its least wants or exactions. They place their new born on a small ladder, which serves it instead of a cradle. The upper portion of its little body rests on the cross pieces or rounds ranged close together, and covered with sheep skin, while the lower part is inclosed in a sort of hollow formed by other cross pieces below the uprights. The child is held in this position by soft cords wound above the skins, which serve instead of linen. —*Three years of Slavery among the Patagonians.*

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 30,

1871.

NO. 185.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POWELL'S OYSTER SALOON!

(OPPOSITE CAPITAL HOTEL)

OYSTERS, BIRDS, FISH, VENISON,

And all the delicacies of the season served up in the finest style, at all hours.

He has his old and reliable cook,

Aunt Lucy,

And he datters himself that he caters to satisfy the most fastidious tastes.

Meals can be sent to Ladies or Gentlemen at their rooms.

For all orders, to receive prompt attention, should be accompanied by the cash.

H. R. FOWELL.

Proprietor.

oct21-3m.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

HEALTH REQUIRING ME TO WINTER

in Florida, I will sell the Farm on which I reside, containing over seven hundred and eighty acres, situate in Franklin and Woodford Counties, Ky., five miles from Frankfort, on the Railroad to Lexington, and the Turnpike to Versailles, and I can confidently say there is no better farm in Kentucky, all things considered.

The location is beautiful, convenient, and healthy.

The buildings are elegant, spacious, substantial, and for all appropriate purposes; the Farm being supplied with three other comfortable dwellings and suitable buildings, besides the principal residence.

The soil was naturally good, and has been kept in a high state of fertility, and is now ready to yield the heaviest crops of hemp, grain, and grasses.

The water is of all kinds, abundant, and convenient for domestic, stock, and ornamental uses.

The fencing is of durable materials of various kinds, is in good condition, with timber ample for future supply.

Society is excellent; and religious, educational, and social conveniences abundant and varied.

A division of the Farm into four parts can be judiciously effected, so that each will have its appropriate dwelling and other buildings; and I will sell separately that part on the north side of the railroad, having superior soil, water, timber, roads, and two sets of buildings, all in good condition.

The terms will be made easy, after a cash payment of one half of the purchase money at the time of giving possession in October next.

Purchasers are invited to inspect the premises in person, or apply by mail for full description.

An auction sale will be held on the premises of the 5th of September next, preceding Durham Castle, "Improved Kentucky" Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fattening Hogs, Farm and Saddle Horses, Crops on hand, and Implements of all kinds, which will be duly advertised.

ROBERT W. SCOTT.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 1st, 1871.

FRANKFORT COUNTY LAND

FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION, I WILL SELL THE LAND ON WHICH I NOW RESIDE, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY RIVER, 10 MILES FROM FRANKFORT, 1 1/2 MILES FROM Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Road, supposed to contain

225 ACRES.

100 acres cleared, the balance in wood land and grass; a comfortable house, containing five rooms, and a hall, stable, smoke and ice-house, and other necessary out-buildings, with a small orchard and other fruit. Terreneas. Address, J. T. DICKINSON, Franklin Post-office, Franklin County, Ky.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12 ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Streets, and adjoining the residence a store room 40 by 20, and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire of

R. A. BRAWNER,

FRANKFORT, KY., aug28-1f.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE in Frankfort, one sixth interest in the

FRANKFORT COTTON MILL.

This mill is in a prosperous condition, and doing a

W. P. D. BUSH,

FRANKFORT, KY., aug29-1f.

30,000 lbs Iron, Steel, & Nails

of best brands, bought before rise, for sale low.

2,000 lbs. celebrated Phoenix White Lead, direct from factory, commonly called "Eagle."

30 bbls. assorted Oils and Painters' material. Paints mixed to order.

2,500 lbs. dry Paints and Colors in Oil, &c.

7 bbls. New Jersey Varnishes

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.
S. I. M. MAJOR—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
MAJOR & JOHNSTON,
PUBLIC PRINTERS.

TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money to be so paid in advance. The Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars per annum, in advance. *Liberal terms to Clubs.*

ADVERTISING:

Rate of advertising in Tri-Weekly: One square, first insertion \$1.00
One square, each continuation 50
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion 25
For each subsequent insertion 10
Half-square or column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent, additional.
Local notices 20 cents a line each insertion.
Liberal contracts are to be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

We announce to day a change in the proprietorship of the Yeoman, whereby J. Stoddard Johnston becomes, by purchase, an equal partner in the establishment with S. I. M. Major, the same, though now formally announced for the first time, dating from August 1, 1870.

S. I. M. MAJOR,
J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
FRANKFORT, Ky., November 29, 1871.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

To-day has been set apart and recommended by the President of the United States and the Governor of Kentucky, as also by the Governors of most of the other States, as a day of Thanksgiving. Neither power—Federal, nor State—assumes to command its observance, but merely to recommend, in the appropriate language of Gov. Leslie's proclamation, "that the citizens, ceasing on that day from all secular employments, shall repair to their respective places of worship, and devoutly give thanks to Almighty God for His goodness to us in the past, and entreat His continued blessings to us as a people." The day will be generally observed in this city, as elsewhere throughout the country.

It has not been a great while since George Wilkes, editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, was on the most intimate terms with President Grant. A man of low associations and questionable position in society, we remember how strange it seemed to us when we heard of Gen. Grant's riding familiarly with him behind fast horses, and receiving him as his social equal. It was in the days when Corbin, the brother-in-law, was trying to turn an honest penny for himself and his Excellency, and Fisk and Wilkes were a sample of the company into which the "head of the nation" was led. But as hostility has grown up between Grant and Fisk so has the ardor of Wilkes' friendship cooled off, and the sweet wins of affection turned into the sourdest kind of vinegar. In other words, in short, Mr. Wilkes, who had sufficient political prominence to run as the Radical candidate for Congress at the last election and to get beaten, turns up as one of the "disaffected Republicans" upon whom, in the eyes of some, the hopes of the country hang. A short time since his name was mentioned in connection with that of Beast Butler and others as being engaged in concocting a conspiracy against Grant. To this Wilkes replies in the last number of his paper as follows:

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRANT.

The administration and the journalists of the regular army of the empire have been thrown into a terrible state of excitement about a paragraph which appeared the other day in a Washington newspaper to the effect that there was a formidable "conspiracy" on foot by certain notable persons, among whom we were made to figure, to defeat Grant's re-election to the Presidency. The word "conspiracy" was, of course, used in the imperial sense, to indicate a crime. That is logical, and accords with the whole Grant programme. An attempt was made to interview us on this subject, but we declined the honor, and at present only desire to predict that Grant may be beaten before he becomes a candidate; but should he run in the next canvass, we will further predict that he will be along with the spoils Republicans, like a dead branch, from the whole body of the country, with an adverse majority such as never disgraced a Presidential candidate before—Roscoe Conkling and Henry Wilson to the contrary notwithstanding. By and by we shall be more free to speak upon this subject.

We trust that all good citizens will unite with Mr. Wilkes in the hope that Grant may be beaten before he becomes a candidate. Most heartily do we hope that he will be beaten as badly as Wilkes predicts, though we see no reason why he should rush into such extravagant metaphor to express it. It is evident, from the promise of further disclosures, that there is something brewing, and shall look for the disclosures promised with interest. When Ben Butler was similarly charged, he replied with more caution than Wilkes, denying hostility to Grant, and closing with the statement that, whenever he did enter a conspiracy, he would see that his connection with it was not known until the development.

THE FACTS AS TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

The annual expenditures of the government of South Carolina before the war were about \$500,000. Since Governor Scott's advent to power they have increased to within a fraction of \$2,000,000. Before Scott's administration the debt of the State was \$1,407,900. On the 6th of November last Scott himself certified that there had been issued to represent the indebtedness of the State \$13,580,000! In addition to this he holds \$15,000,000 of bonds and stocks ready to issue, and which, doubtless, would have been issued but for the exposure of the frauds by the N. Y. World. Of this fraud, arrested when but half achieved, the Charleston Courier says: "Its full evidences are before us, in the shape of nearly thirty millions of dollars' bonds and stock printed since Governor Scott's administration. Before such a deed of infamy Tweed and Connolly pale their ineffectual fires."

The cable telegraph announces the marriage of Daniel Sickles, American Minister to Spain, to a Miss Creach. She is said to be

THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

We are indebted to James W. Tate, State Treasurer, for a copy of his Annual Report of the finances of the State from October 11th, 1870 to October 10th, 1871. As usual with such reports, the one before us is a plain business document, which speaks for itself—being simply a statement of account, without commentary or suggestions—it being recognized as coming more within the province of the Auditor to make recommendations in respect to the financial policy or necessities of the State, while the Treasurer as the mere disbursing officer of the State, is looked to only for the safe keeping or proper paying out of the money after it comes into his hands.

The Report consists, first, of a balance sheet, showing the receipts and disbursements of the past fiscal year in the Revenue Department Proper—the amounts being credited or charged under the various heads. Then we have a statement of the Sinking Fund and School Fund, respectively, showing receipts and expenditures during the year in each and balance to credit of each fund at the end of each month. The remainder of the Report is occupied with a tabular statement for each month in the year, showing the receipts and expenditures itemized under the different heads, thus enabling any one, with very little study, to see, at a glance, the whole operations of the office during the past year.

We find, by reference to the Report, that there was in the Treasury on the 10th October, 1871, a total of \$482,942 72, credited as follows:

To the Revenue Department, \$39,257 78.
To the Sinking Fund Proper, \$281,855 52.
To the School Fund Proper, \$101,829 42.

Tuesday, 28th, was a day notable for bloody executions. In Paris three prominent Communists, Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois, were shot under sentence of a court-martial, in the presence of 3,000 troops—producing, as the dispatch says, "a profound sensation in the city." Havana was the scene of the other butchery, inexcusable in its wanton and despotic cruelty. Several days previous some medical students, in a freak of wanton mischief, desecrated the grave of Gen. Castaño, a Royalist. The whole class was arrested and tried by court martial. Of the number, eight were found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, thirty-nine condemned to the penitentiary for from four to six years. The execution of the eight took place at 4 P. M.

The dispatches from Washington indicate the possibility of serious complications with Spain. Owing to the mistreatment of some Americans in Havana, four or five vessels of war have been ordered to that point, with instructions which may, if found necessary to be acted upon, involve us in a war with Spain. This is the more probable, as there are already serious complications with that power, growing out of the interference with American vessels in some of the Spanish ports of the West India Islands.

WHERE THE BAD BREATH CAME FROM.

A letter which, at the time, created great indignation throughout the Southern States and great disgust in every right feeling bosom in the North, has again been brought to the notice of the public. The Chicago Tribune reproduces it to relieve the people of Chicago of any sympathy with the mean spirit that prompted it. It reads:

"OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN, Y.—CHICAGO, December 7, 1865. J."

"Mrs. E. A. F. Mears, Treasurer S. O. R. A. (Southern Orphans' Relief Association). Mrs. C. V. Baxley, Acting Secretary S. O. R. A.:

"ESTEEMED LADIES: In response to your request for a contribution to build houses for destitute children of deceased Confederate soldiers, please find enclosed \$300 in the currency of the deceased Confederate. You say that the shrinking delicacy and pride of the Southern people forbids the idea of conducting the establishment upon the principle or plan of an ordinary charity. We cordially coincide with this policy, and as ordinary charities are supported by "grubstocks" you will appreciate that there are already serious complications with that power, growing out of the interference with American vessels in some of the Spanish ports of the West India Islands.

"Yours, very truly,

"THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN CO."

The Tribune says, "the letter is certainly a very low-flung expression, and could not have met, even on the day after, the Confederate surrendered, any indorsement from the real patriotism of the North," and refers, as an evidence of want of sympathy with such means, on the part of the people of Chicago, that it is within the knowledge of the editor of the Tribune, that "after the close of the war large donations were made by citizens of Chicago to provide the suffering people of Mississippi and Louisiana with food and seed, to enable them to resume the cultivation of their desolated fields and plantations."

Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOW IT IS TO BE PUT THROUGH.

The Washington organ of Grant says that it will require not less than ten thousand regular troops, judiciously distributed through the Southern States, to insure a free and fair election in those States in 1872; and that it may be necessary for Congress to increase the army. This is but one of numerous indications that Grant intends to force his election by placing the whole South under bayonet rule, should he receive the Republican nomination. Such a method of insuring a free and fair election, certainly deserves the credit of originality. It is only equalled by the ingenuity of the Ethiopian present-taker, who relates his experience in one of the negro minstrel halls: "Pompey, why you get dat watch?" "A man gab it to me," "Gub it to you for nuffin?" "Yes—But I had to knock it in down free or fu times before he'd do it." If Grant runs for President in 1872 he is determined to have a free and fair election, even if it should be necessary to bayonet every man in the Southern States who opposes him. What would be deemed a free and fair election by a man who has used United States troops and Gatling guns to control the action of a Republican convention at New Orleans, may easily be imagined.

N. Y. Sun.

The Washington Chronicle asserts that the Ku-Klux society is "headed and controlled by the first intellects among the late rebel chiefs at the South." This is a serious charge, and the Washington Chronicle—which, in this connection, is merely an alias for W. W. Holden—bids to produce proof of what it asserts. If it fails to do this, it will stand convicted of having uttered a peculiarly cruel and malignant libel. So far as the country at large knows anything about the matter, no prominent man who carried a sword under the said convention, has been appointed delegate to attend the said convention.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ROBT. C. BOWLING, Chas.

Jo. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

Springfield Republican, Nov. 21.

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knows anything about the matter, no prominent man who carried a sword under the

Confederacy has yet spoken of the Ku-Klux except with the most emphatic reprobation.

Springfield Republican, Nov. 21.

The cable telegraph announces the mar-

riage of Daniel Sickles, American Minister to

Spain, to a Miss Creach. She is said to be

lovely Creach-ur.

Springfield Republican, Nov. 21.

The Tichborne Case.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE GREAT CASE
"BARONET OR BUTCHER?"
(From the New York Times)

The famous case of Tichborne vs. Lushington has been reprinted in London, and it is thought will soon be enlarged by important discoveries. Our readers will remember that the case began May 10, and continued, almost from day to day, until July 7. Judge, jury, and counsel were, by that time, so exhausted that an adjournment became indispensable. Both sides were willing, since each hoped, in the interval, to secure conclusive testimony. Public excitement ran high at the time of the trial, but has abated since, and is now at a greater pitch than ever.

The extraordinary confidence of partisans respecting the chief matter in dispute, the point-blank oaths of trustworthy witnesses in confirmation of the alleged Sir Roger Tichborne's identity, and the directly contrary oaths of witnesses against him—the undeniably suspicious circumstance that the plaintiff failed to remember, in the slightest degree, studies with which the veritable Roger was known to be familiar, and, on the other hand, his minute acquaintance with the incidents, places, and individuals equally familiar to the true Roger, at the same period, all have invested this cause celebre with remarkable interest.

The belief of many, and the theory of his antagonists, has been that the plaintiff is in fact Arthur Orion, a man once a butcher at Wapping. In truth, nearly all opinions concur that if he is not Tichborne he must be Orion. The "baronet or butcher" alternative is sustained by plausible circumstances. On the night of his arrival in London the claimant was known to have gone to Wapping, and to have corresponded afterwards with Orion's s's. The awkward conjecture is supported by other circumstantial evidence. There have been several times when it has seemed that the identification of the plaintiff with Orion must be conclusively established. But now it is thought his counsel will play a crushing trump.

This is nothing less than the production of the real Orion himself, who, it is predicted, will be brought forward at the proper moment to overthrow opposition. Yet the adverse lawyers are not unprepared even for this. Suppose an alleged Orion appears, why should he be a real Orion? There may be difficulty in establishing his identity. If the alleged Tichborne is an impostor, it is not impossible to conceive of his claims being backed up by another impostor. It is known that agents have been working with great energy in Australia in the interests of both sides in this action, and we shall doubtless speedily get decisive accounts of the result.

Pending this it may be useful to give a brief outline of the situation. The case for the claimant is substantially as follows: He is asserted to be the eldest son of Sir J. F. D. Tichborne, tenth baronet of Tichborne. The baronet was youngest of three brothers, and the others died before him. He subsequently married in 1827. Roger was born January 5, 1829. A second son, Alfred, was born, who married in 1861, and died in 1866. Alfred left a posthumous son, and it is in his interest that the present suit is defended. Roger, the true elder son, had rather eccentric tastes and habits. He fell in love with his cousin, and was refused by her. Then he got drunk, and swore to leave home forever. He did go off to South America, and wandered about there in a reckless fashion, corresponding at spasmodic intervals with friends in England. At last he made his way to Rio Janeiro, where, being quite tipsy at the time, he went on board an outward bound ship called the Bella. The Bella went down, as was supposed, with every soul on board. But the claimant says that whoever else went down, he did not. He alleges that he escaped in a boat, and was picked up by an American vessel, which took him to Melbourne. His opponents say that this is a sheer fabrication. It is, what the claimant knows of the drowned man he personates has been gained and worked up with astonishing skill.

It is true that he could not, on the former cross-examination, name one book that he had read with his tutor, Chatillon, and that he knows no more of the Greek and Latin of which the true Roger had at least a smattering, than does of quadratic equations. But the true Roger when he went away left a sealed packet with Mr. Gosford, the family solicitor, which was not to be opened unless certain events occurred, and the claimant names the contents of that packet—never having had any chance whatever of access to it—in detail. Besides this, the affidavits of his mother, Lady Tichborne, of Mr. Hopkins, the family solicitor, and of two other persons, all attesting under oath the identity of the claimant with the long-absent Roger, come in for a due share of weight. These witnesses are dead, but James McCann, Sir Roger's servant, when he was in the carriage of Col. Norbury, commander of the regiment, and a number of other officers, privates, and tradesmen, who supplied uniforms, helmets, &c., are alive, and their testimony is the same as that of the others. To rebut this powerful array of proof—in addition to the claimant's astounding ignorance of various matters with which he should be familiar—other witnesses as positive as those who swear to his identity make oath against it.

Such is substantially the condition of this second trial. The attention it attracts is universal, and it is said there never has been a lawsuit on the issue of which so much money was at stake in the form of bets. The main prizes at issue are splendid ones. Not only an ancient baronetcy and an exalted social position go to the winner, but noble estates in Hampshire and elsewhere, and a magnificent retinue will give the means to support these distinctions. In a short time we shall probably be able to record the end of a struggle, the singularity of which, and the desperation and ability with which it has been contested, will combine to make it memorable.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-SUPPLEMENT.

As the General Assembly of Kentucky and Congress will meet on Monday, we propose to issue in our next weekly the Governor's and the President's messages. We shall also be able to furnish to such of our weekly exchanges as desire it a half sheet supplement, on the following terms:

One hundred copies \$3 00
Two hundred and fifty copies 6 00
Five hundred copies 10 00

Orders should reach us on or before December 6th.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Next President of America.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AND THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

From the following dispatches it will be seen that, while there is a remote prospect that the Grand Duke Alexis may be here on Tuesday night next to hear George Francis Train speak, our people need not set their hearts too much on it:

DUVALL'S BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 28th, 1871.
To the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, New York:

Made my 739th campaign speech at Little Rock last night; will speak at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday night next, Dec. 5th. The citizens of that place tendered you a cordial invitation to accept their hospitalities. Meet me there. I have important information for you, touching your diplomatic mission. Love to the old gentleman when you write.

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[ANSWER.]

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I can get through with these everlasting receptions and shake off these foolish women who want me to dance with them, will meet you in Frankfort as desired. I'm for the President. Catacazo and Poisset send love.

ALEXIS.

LEGISLATURE AND CANDIDATES.

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Senate.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—W. N. Robb, of Scott; William Marshall, of Bracken; D. D. Sublett of Magoffin; John Duvall, of Owen; B. F. Haggard, of Cumberland; I. C. Winfrey, of Adair; H. M. McCarty and Guy Davis, of Louisville.

For Door-Keeper—S. O. Crockett, of Franklin; Newton Craig, of Scott; J. G. Read, of Louisville; T. T. Cogar, of Jessamine; Landis Carter, of Anderson; W. A. Owsley, of Christian, and W. M. Cargill, of Graves.

For Clerk—W. T. Samuels, of Hardin; G. W. Silvertooth, of Hickman, and J. Russell Hawkins, of Franklin.

For Assistant Clerk—John L. Sneed, of Franklin; D. T. Towle, of Green; W. P. McLaughlin, of Campbell; W. H. Miller, of Lincoln; W. B. Stowe, of Allen, and W. T. Havens.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—R. A. Thomson, of Franklin; T. J. Prewitt, of Marion, and Geo. R. Diamond, of Boyd.

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"The Carrollton Democrat says: "We regret to learn that General Wm. O. Butler met with a serious accident the other day, and was exposed by his mother. As the shortest road out of the family difficulty he cut her jugular with a butcher knife, and then ended his own life in the same way."

The British Government has granted a pension of three hundred pounds to the children of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer. Livingstone, when last heard from, was slowly making his way towards the coast.

Miss Nellie Murphy was the first young lady in New York who had the honor of dancing with the Grand Duke Alexis. As her name really indicates she is of French extraction.

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The Mails To Day.—It being thanksgiving day the post-office will not remain open longer than thirty minutes after the arrival of each train.

Rev. Walter Coomes, a venerable Priest and for many years Chaplain of the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Louisville, died at that institution on Tuesday morning.

Train's wonderful progress as a Presidential candidate is indicated by the fact that he is so far assured of his success as to have already selected his cabinet. Col. James A. Dawson is spoken of as Secretary of State.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Jno. P. Morton, & Co., Louisville, who have on had a large assortment of law and miscellaneous and blank books for sale.

A hunting party, consisting of eight persons from Montgomery county, killed in Breathitt county twenty deer in seven days.

Gauger—Mr. J. L. Sage, of this city, has been appointed gauger in this (the seventh) district, vice Col. Orlando Brown resigned.

It will be seen, from an announcement elsewhere, that Col. S. I. M. Major, representing the firm of Major & Johnston, is a candidate for Public Printer.

Black and Chinn have received, per tow-boats Dick Fulton, one barge best Pittsburgh coal, that they are retailing at low figures.

ASCENSION CHURCH.—There will be thanksgiving services at the Episcopal Church this morning, at 11 o'clock.

A COAL DROP.—It is gratifying to announce that our coal dealers are retailing Pittsburgh coal at twenty-five cents per bushel.

A ludicrous story is reported from the South to the effect that the carpet-bag tribe are telling the colored population their right to freedom is gone since the original copy of the emancipation proclamation was burned in the Chicago fire, and unless money enough to replace it by "another original" can be raised, there is nothing to prevent their old masters putting them all back into slavery.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

For main or sewer pipe, at low prices go to Seeley's, St. Clair street.

(For the Yeoman)

AN EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

I left my hearers on "the back-bone of creation" in my last communication; as it is undeniably a sharp place, and one where a man don't find much meat and bread, the sooner I get them away the better for them.

On getting from the back-bone we went by Wash-a-ka Station, Red Desert, and Table Rock to Bitter Creek Station—we passed a section of country called the Red Desert, from the red barren soil. It has in it alkali lakes, without any outlets, and reminds one of the condition Phil. Sheridan left the Shenandoah Valley in, after he passed through it—a country "a crow can't pass over unless he carries his rations with him."

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A novel ceremony is to take place in Washington on Thanksgiving Day. A church spire is to be dedicated. After the usual morning service is over, eleven little girls, each bearing a banner with the inscription on each bell, will enter the church. Several brief addresses from distinguished orators will then follow. Then the audience will retire to the vestibule and surrounding sidewalks of the sanctuary, when will be chimed "Antioch," "Home, Sweet Home," "Hail Columbia," &c. Then will be chimed "Old Hundred," the entire congregation and multitude at the same time singing the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." It is thought that this ceremony will attract crowds of sightseers.

In time Maysville will have half a dozen trolley lines centering here. Among others, we just not forget a narrow gauge road through Lemingsburg to the mountains. Next year or present railroad tax will be lifted from our shoulders, and that for the Kentucky and Great Western will scarcely be felt. It will be in progress by that time; our tax receipts for the Maysville and Lexington road will rapidly appreciate in value, and will sell for enough to pay the tax for the Kentucky and Great Western. Then the people of Maysville will be ready to move towards the mountains to get at the iron of Bath and the coal of Morgan. All is well come in time, and Maysville will yet be the second city in Kentucky in wealth and population. There is no better field for speculation in real estate anywhere than there is high art in any country.

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The President has ordered the issue of land patents due the Southern Pacific Rail road Company, the commissioners having reported that the second section of 20 miles and a telegraph line, are completed.

The Bowling Green Democrat learns at the labors of the gentlemen deputed by the United States Coast Survey to make astronomical observation at Oaklawn Station, in Warren county, one of the points where the total eclipse of the sun was observed, have reported the following determinations, viz: altitude of station, 37° 2' 27"; longitude, 9° 2' 9"; magnetic variation, 6° 14' east.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A GOOD WIFE.

The following old receipt for the choice of a wife seems to us a very good one:

As much of beauty as preserves affection,
Of modest diffidence as claims protection,
Of docile mind, subservient to correction,
A temper led by reason and reflection,
And every passion kept in due subjection;
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
Find this, my friend, and then make your selection.

To Make Butter and to Cure Ham.

At the Richmond, Virginia, State fair, which has just been held, Dr. J. A. Reid took the first premium for butter, and made the following statement of his method of making it:

We cool the milk as soon as possible after it is milked; a small portion of ice around the pail cools it very soon. The milk is allowed to stand about twenty-four hours before it is skinned; and, if properly cooled when first milked, it will not thicken or sour in that time in scarcely any weather in a well ventilated dairy. We use care in skinning to take only the cream—the less milk with the cream the better. The cream is kept in good stone jars, and churned as soon as it begins to sour. We use the barrel churn and pan, fifty to sixty revolutions per minute, with a steady, even stroke; it takes from thirty-five to forty-five minutes to make the butter come. As soon as the granules begin to form, as they will be soft or of a whitish, creamy appearance, as they will be if the cream is too warm, we cool down with the ice until they acquire a proper consistency.

As soon as the churning is finished we draw off the buttermilk and press the whey all out of the butter with the paddle; it is then salted at the rate of one ounce of salt to one pound of butter, which is well worked in the butter. It is then set aside for six or eight hours for the salt to dissolve and the butter to cool, when it is thoroughly worked and pressed to get the whey all out of it, and packed down at once in stone jars, using the paddle and packer all the time, and never touching it with the hand. An ounce of salt is none too much, as a large portion of it is carried off with the whey in the last working of the butter. As soon as the jar is filled a thick coat of salt is put over the top of it, then a piece of paper greased by dipping it in mallow juice, a cup of butter is placed over the top of that, then another fold of paper, and all secured by tying a thick cotton cloth over the mouth of the jar. Butter managed in this way will keep from May until the next spring perfectly sweet.

S. W. Ficklin, of Abemere county, who took the first premium for hams, stated that he cured them as follows:

For each one hundred pounds of hams, ten pounds salt, two ounces saltpetre, two pounds brown sugar and one ounce red pepper, and from four to four and a half gallons of water, or just enough to cover the hams after being packed in a water-tight vessel (or enough salt to make a brine to float a fresh egg high enough or out of the water). From five to six weeks in brine, hang up, smoke, and then put in papers, and bagged with the hock turned down, and hung till wanted. Boil till well done.

CHARLOTTE RUSS.—Make sponge cake. Two cups flour, two of sugar, four eggs, two thirds cup boiling water (added to sugar and yolks), one teaspoon cream tartar, one half teaspoon of soda; add whites last. Spread this very thinly upon biscuit tins, and when baked and cool fit it in strips around the edge of oval tins. My tins are of such a size that I cut the cake once in two lengthwise, and the two strips exactly fit inside them, both for length and width. The filling is made as follows: A scant ounce of Cox's glassing or gelatine, with a teaspoon of cold water added; let it stand an hour or more; when needed, set the bowl into a pan of boiling water, and it will melt in a few moments. [Steal this into the rest when you add it.] Make a boiled custard of one and a half cups milk, four yolks of eggs, one teaspoon sugar, and let it get cool. Beat the four whites very stiff. One pint of very nice cream, with one teaspoon of wine and one of sugar, is beaten until very stiff, and the ingredients mixed, first the custard and strained gelatine, next whites, lastly cream, and a little vanilla. Use a whip for the cream which screws upon the table, and is turned by a crank. It is invaluable. This Charlotte Russ is very much liked, and never fails with me. It is necessary to thoroughly mix the whole, and turn immediately into the molds. It congeals more readily upon ice.—*Hearth and Home*

KEEPING CELERY THROUGH THE WINTER.—Peter Henderson, in his "Gardening for Profit," gives the following as his mode of keeping celery through the winter:

He banks up the plants early in the autumn, only enough to keep them upright; or else he sets them a foot apart each way when set out, so that by standing so thick they run up without any banking at all. These are taken up on dry days only and set in very narrow ditches, dug just as deep as the length of the plants; those for early winter will need but little covering; but the covering for the rest must be gradually deepened, so as to exclude the frost, until a foot or more in depth. Forest leaves would doubtless be best for this covering. It must be applied gradually, so as to allow some ventilation and prevent decay. Celery thus treated may be readily taken out when wanted. It will be understood that the blanching process is completed while the plants are in these trenches.

COCOA-NUT CAKE.—One cup butter, two of sugar, three of flour, one cup of milk, one teaspoon soda, two of cream tartar, whites of eight eggs, essence of lemon; lake in jelly-like tins and pile up, spreading frosting very thinly over each sheet, and sprinkling over it grated cocoanut. After all are over, cover the sides and top with icing, and over that the grated cocoanut. It is very beautiful, and exceedingly delicate and nice. One cocoanut is hardly enough for a large loaf. I can use two by being prodigal of it between the layers.—*Hearth and Home*.

RAISED LOAF CAKE.—Three and a half pounds of flour, two of sugar, one pound two ounces of butter, two pounds raisins, one pint and a half of milk, one half-pint of yeast, four eggs, three nutmegs, one gill of wine, one gill of brandy. Reserve half the butter and sugar and all the spice and spirits until the dough is light. Then add them, and put the dough into the tins; let it rise again until very light. Stir up at noon, put in this at night, bake next morning.—*Hearth and Home*.

FRUIT CAKE may be made at any time; it is better, sugar, butter, two pounds raisins, one pound two of flour, sugar, butter, citron, and almonds, two pounds of raisins, and two pounds of currants, twelve eggs, one wine-glass of wine and two of brandy, two nutmegs. Blanch the almonds and split them, and add with the fruit. Bake in a milk-pan three or four hours.

Hearth and Home.

"Tell that man to take off his hat in court," said a judge, the other morning, to an officer. The offender, who turned out to be a lady, wearing the fashionable sailor hat, indignantly exclaimed, "I am no man sir!" "Then," said his honor, "I am no judge."

GOLDEN CAKE.—Yolks of eight eggs, one cup of sugar, one half cup butter, one half-cup milk, two of flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one half of soda, and essence of vanilla.

Hearth and Home.

PROFESSIONAL.

P. U. MAJOR. W. L. JETT

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL Circuit in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals, Frankfort, Circuit Court, and in the Courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

Office over John M. Helm's boot and shoe store, on Main street.

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WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE Circuit courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, of Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

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Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets

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ham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the Court

at Frankfort.

Office over John M. Helm's boot and shoe store, on Main street.

PHIL. L. B. D. M. RODMAN.

LEE & RODMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

and State Courts held in the city of Louisville,

except Jefferson Circuit Court, in the Courts

of the counties of Oldham, Jefferson, and

Franklin, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Dec-31

G. W. CRADDOCK. F. J. TRABUE

CRADDOCK & TRABUE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,

the Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of

the county of Franklin, which he has hereto-

fore been in the care of attending, and will give

special attention to the preparation and

management of cases in BANKRUPTCY, in

which practice G. F. J. TRABUE has had much ex-

perience.

L. HORN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

Federal Courts, and the Circuit Courts of this

and adjoining counties, and takes collections for

and part of this State.

DECEMBER

DR. W. B. CONERY

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PRO-

FESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10, 1871—ff

DR. WAGGNER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PRO-

FESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 22, 1870—ff

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISERS.

WILLIAM CROMNEY,

WHOLESALE

PAPER DEALER,

And Agent for the sale

GUNPOWDER,

Manufactured by the

ORIENTAL & MIAMI POWDER CO'S,

230 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS

"A full supply of Sporting, Rite, and Blasting

Powder, and Patent Safety Fuse always hand,

DECEMBER

U. S. HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel is being

REFITTED & FURNISHED.

DECEMBER

JOHN OHRENE

WHITE & COCHRANE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

NO. 214 (OLD NO. 603) MAIN STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DECEMBER

STEPHENS & MANGAN,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING

and Laying Brick; and have now on hand

Three Hundred Thousand Brick, of superior quality, for sale.

DECEMBER

A. G. BRAWNER

Contractor and Builder

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING, making, and lay-

ing brick, earthenware, paving, &c., &c. Orders sol-

ited from this and the adjoining counties.

DECEMBER

JOHN H. JOHNSTON

T. MAHONEY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

ARE PREPARED TO BUILD IN STONE,

Brick, or Wood, any structure, in any

part of the State.

DECEMBER

CRUTCHER & BACON'S

oct-26-1m. Hat and Shoe Sto

PROFESSIONAL.

MAJOR & JETT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL Circuit in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals, Frankfort, Circuit Court, and in the Courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

Office over John M. Helm's boot and shoe store, on Main street.